

# TWICE OVER THE TOP, GREAT LOAN RECORD FOR ARIZONA

WE of El Paso are very proud of our showing in the Third Liberty loan. The sum the people of this city subscribed, being far in excess of the quota, is a cause for gratification, though not for boasting, for boasting because one has done more than one's duty is never good taste. Nor is El Paso unique in the distinction of having made a good showing. It belongs as well to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, Amarillo and Plainview and to a host of other towns, large and small. It is indicative of the spirit of the American people whose intention it is to do more than they are asked to do in the intensity of their desire to win the war.

But if there is any state other than Arizona which has achieved the remarkable record of subscribing 201 percent of its quota, it should make its claims known for otherwise Arizona will get all the credit.

Twice "over the top" and still more is a wonderful proof of the earnest patriotism of the people of the last state to enter the union and it is no less a tribute to the effective efforts of the state and county organizations in charge of the campaign and to the individual efforts of the men, women and even children who personally solicited their fellow citizens to buy bonds after solicitors had themselves first set the good example.

The last available total for the third loan in Arizona was \$6,868,000, with 32,000 subscribers an against 18,000 in the second loan. Reports from remote communities are expected to carry the final figures well over those given above, probably by about \$200,000.

The spirit of the campaign in Arizona was very well typified on the evening night of the campaign when most of the population of Maricopa county turned out in Phoenix with hands and hearts and after that street corner orators harangued the groups who gathered about them and sold bonds up to the final minute. In that county, out of a total population of 50,000, including children and aliens, 12,000 bought bonds, or about one out of four. One small neighborhood, near the north line of the county, found out what its quota ought to be and then subscribed 356 percent. The showing of the whole state was such as to win hearty congratulations from the chairman of the 12th federal reserve bank.

On an eastbound train through Arizona a day or two ago was a brakeman from Tucson who emphasized his remarks on patriotism by pounding a palm with a clenched fist.

"My father fought through the civil war from the first day to the last," he said. "My gray hairs and old body tell me, but I have a son of draft age back east and he's got to go if he's a son of mine, while I buy Liberty bonds and war savings stamps to the very limit of my ability to pay out on them." That reflects the spirit of the state.

On that same train a passenger looked out over mile after mile of desert as the train sped along, thousands of acres of desert, hour after hour of desert dotted with an occasional oasis, and remarked:

"This state is full of sand and sagebrush and sunshine and mighty little else, isn't it?"

Yes, it's partly full of those things—and farms and mines and towns and as patriotic and determined a people as ever lived.

## Labor's Radical Proposals

It generally is conceded that the reconstruction period after the war will be attended by many important economic changes but no program has yet been advanced of so sweeping a character as that lately promulgated by the

Labor party of England as a result of its national convention at Nottingham.

The following is an outline of the changes which the Labor party is at work to achieve:

A minimum wage scale of 30 shillings a week for the least skilled adult worker and this minimum to be raised according to the level of prices. (Thirty shillings a week amounts to \$7.20, or a little more than a dollar a day. Our least skilled workmen are making from \$1.50 a day in towns to \$3 a day on farms, the amount depending largely on the demand for labor.)

A maximum 48 hour week. This agrees with the eight hour day which is gradually being adopted in this country. The democratic control of industry, which means that labor is to control industry.

The bulk of taxation to be direct and to be paid by wealth.

A levy on capital to pay off, if not the whole, a very substantial part of the national debt—exemption for the very smallest savings but at very steeply graduated rates for the rest.

Surplus wealth to be appropriated for the common good. The building of 1,000,000 new cottages for laborers and an outlay of 300,000,000 pounds sterling. Presumably this would be done by the government which is now housing laborers in necessary industries as a war measure.

Half of the trade unions' out-of-work benefits to be paid by the state.

Complete abolition of the house of lords and no second chamber to have any element of heredity or privilege.

Progressive elimination of the private capitalist, individual or joint stock, with common ownership of the means of production.

Nationalization of land, railways and canals, mines, electric power, steamships, harbors and roads.

The retail distribution of coal to be undertaken by municipal or county councils, with a fixed and uniform price for the whole kingdom.

Expropriation of the life insurance companies.

The present government control of prices at factory, warehouse and retail shop to continue.

No protective tariff.

Certain changes in the income tax scheme to make the burden fall very heavily on those possessed of considerable means. The state to be the heir of all riches in excess of quite a moderate amount by way of provision for families.

Home rule all around the empire.

This is the most completely socialistic program yet advanced by a great section of national population. Its effect would be to eliminate private possession of any considerable amount of money or property, place all industries in the hands of labor, though under government control except for public and semi public utilities such as railways, wire communications, canals, mines, steamships, harbors and roads, life insurance companies and lands all of which would be completely under government ownership, and would tend to level all economic and social distinctions.

This is what Socialists term complete democracy. It is worth notice that this program of the Labor party in England is being copied in American labor papers and magazines as a matter of interest to American labor and perhaps—who knows?—in some instances as a factor to ascertain how such a socialistic program would be regarded in this country.

Mr. Hudspeeth left his campaign long enough to run into El Paso for a day, and that day happened to be the day Jim Ferguson was in the city.

## Little Interviews

**Says May 30 Should Be Most Sacred Day In The Calendar Government Hint To Buy Coal Now Gets A Ready Response**

THE 30th day of May is to become the most sacred and solemn day in the American calendar, said John M. Watt, "It is to become a day in which every family in the United States is to become vitally interested, and there will be no more half hearted observance of it in the future. I believe that the south, no less than the north, should enter into

the spirit of the time this year, and make the observance of the national Decoration day a thing to be remembered. In the past a few old soldiers of the U. S. A. R. post, carrying an old flag and accompanied by a file and drum corps, have paraded the city streets, and afterward gone out to the cemetery where they, and usually they alone, marked the graves of their fallen comrades and foes. It is now almost pathetic to see how few of the old soldiers have been, and how little attention has been paid to their day of days by the general masses. We the south have been too prone to let a sectional prejudice born of events which occurred long ago, make what is at least a hint of division in the country. We have paid too much attention to the solemnity of Memorial day, April 30, and not enough to the national day. I think that hereafter we should all join together in making the day a real day of tribute to the country's departed. It will be more inspiring to our young men who are going out to fight our battles if they see that we at home are not forgetting the soldiers which have been done by those who have died in preserving the ideals of democracy."

"It is really amazing the way the people in this city are taking up the support of the government," said O. S. Osborne. "For many years coal dealers have known that the summer is the best time to buy coal, but somehow we never could teach this to the general public, but this year they seem to have learned it, and practically all of El Paso's households are buying in their winter supply of coal now. It may be the seriousness of the occasion has convinced them that unless they buy the coal now they are going to be cold next winter, but anyhow, I know they are following the requests of the final administrator and are buying the winter's fuel now."

"The El Paso Ad Club is going to do all it can to make this campaign of the chamber of commerce," said El Paso made products a success and the club will be out strong to attend dinner tonight," said Mr. C. Carroll. "This is one of the best things the chamber of commerce has ever done and it should have the support of every man and woman in the city. The Ad Club at its last session endorsed the measure and you will see that side from endorsing it the membership of the club will not on the

## Letters To The Herald

**LIKES HERALD'S SERVICE.**

Editor El Paso Herald:

I have written your Washington bureau to send me a copy of "The Poultry Book."

Am very grateful to you for "The Home Garden" pamphlet which I received some time ago, and will state that I have already had some fine lettuce and radishes from my little garden and they certainly do taste good to us. I planted the seeds in open ground and trust "The Poultry Book" will bring as much success to me. I know we will all enjoy fresh laid eggs and a good chicken and rice dinner in the winter.

Mrs. G. E. Ferguson, 924 Olive street.

# The Girl He Left Behind

By Bachelor



— THE GIRL SHE LEFT BEHIND —

# The Young Lady Across The Way



THE young lady across the way says: "The wonder to her is that the earlier Liberty bonds have stayed up a close to par as they have with valuable coupons being cut off of them ever six months."

AND THE saleswoman said:  
IT WAS the latest thing.  
AND EVERYBODY wore them.  
AND THAT they were "different."  
AND THEY went back again.  
INTO THE little room.  
AND IT was warm.  
AND WHEREVER I looked,  
I COULD see myself.  
IN THE mirrors.  
AND I was sitting there.  
HOLDING MY wife's bag.  
AND A woman looked at me.  
AND LAUGHED.  
AND I knocked on the door.  
OF THE little room.  
AND SAID:  
"HERE'S YOUR bag."  
"GET ANYTHING you like."  
"I'M GOING."  
AND I went.  
I THANK you.

## Abe Martin



POLITICS makes strange good tellers. Mr. Lemmie Peters, who graduated with such signal honors several June's ago, arose at the usual hour this morning at a partook of a light breakfast. He chatted in a light vein with members of his household as he appeared to be more cheerful than he had been at any time since he was conscripted.

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## Uncle Walt's Denatured Poem.

### Workings Of Fate

MY Uncle James, with brooding eyes, gazed on the autos whirling by. "Those damned machines," he grimly said, "just strew the highway with their dead. I wouldn't ride in one, I won't, if you'd give me a horse and cart. A wheel flies off, the springs collapse, and then where are your auto legs? Go ask the undertaker first, who'll tell you where their pieces went. I do not wish to scorch and flay; a nag is good enough for me. Then Uncle James rose from his chair and harnessed up the old gray mare. "Methinks I'll go to town," he said, "and buy nice loaves of graham bread." A piece of paper flew along, when Bess, the mare, was going strong. She snorted, shied, kicked up her heels, and bawled all the shafts and wheels; her big steel shoe hit Uncle's dome; an auto brought his fragments home. My Uncle John took jealous care in following his bill of fare. For years he cut out pies and cakes, and eggs and cheese and juicy steaks, and lived on greens, such things as cows throw in when they set forth to browse. He said I'd fill an early tomb, because the good things I'd consume. If I would reach a green old age, I'd live on lentils, leeks and sage. He ate some mushrooms on a day, and then in anguish passed away. The mushrooms were the toadstool brand, and so my Uncle John was warned, and I still use my easy chair, and eat all through the bill of fare. Which shows that rules of life are vain; no human plans are safe and sane.

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## MOVIE OF A YOUNG MAN CALLING ON A GIRL FRIEND

By Briggs



## SKINNY SHANER'S TRIP



## GOAT GRABBERS

